

THE TRI-WEEKLY COMMONWEALTH
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August 8, 1860.

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We are prepared to execute all kinds of Book, Pamphlet, and Job Work.
In the neatest and best style, on short notice, and as low as any office will do similar work.

LAWYER'S BRIEFS
Printed in the very best and neatest manner, and on moderate terms.

BLANKS.
Clerks, Sheriffs, and all other kinds of Blanks, printed on short notice and moderate terms.

NOTICE.
THERE WAS COMMITTED TO THE JAIL of Fayette county, as a runaway slave, on the 11th of June, 1863, a negro man calling himself JIM. Says he belongs to Bay Mags, of Jessamine county, Kentucky, near Hickman Bridge. He is about 50 years of age, 6 feet 8 inches high, dark complexion, and stout made.
The owner can come forward, prove property, and pay charges, or he will be dealt with as the law requires.
W. H. LUSBY, J. F. C.
June 22, 1863—1m.

NOTICE.
THERE WAS COMMITTED TO THE JAIL of Fayette county, as a runaway slave, on the 13th of June, 1863, a negro man calling himself SYDNEY. Says he is the property of Owen Sudler, of Casey county, Kentucky. He is about 30 years of age, 6 feet 1 inch high, dark color, and will weigh about 185 pounds.
The owner can come forward, prove property, and pay charges, or he will be dealt with as the law requires.
W. H. LUSBY, J. F. C.
June 22, 1863—1m.

NOTICE.
THERE WAS COMMITTED TO THE JAIL of Fayette county, as a runaway slave, on the 6th of June, 1863, a negro boy calling himself TAYLOR. Says he is the property of Joseph Pettus, of Lincoln county, Kentucky, near Crab Orchard. He is about 15 years of age, dark complexion, 4 feet 9 inches high, and will weigh about 90 pounds.
The owner can come forward, prove property, and pay charges, or he will be dealt with as the law requires.
W. H. LUSBY, J. F. C.
June 17, 1863—1m.

NOTICE.
THERE WAS COMMITTED TO THE JAIL of Monroe county, as a runaway slave, on the 31st day of May, 1863, a negro man calling himself AUGUSTUS. Says he is the property of J. J. Mercer, of Jackson county, Tennessee. He is about 5 feet 4 inches high, very black, with large white eyes, and will weigh about 130 pounds.
The owner can come forward, prove property, and pay charges, or he will be dealt with as the law requires.
MARTIN BAILEY, J. M. C.
June 8th, 1863—1m.

RUNAWAYS IN LOGAN JAIL.

NOTICE.
THERE WAS COMMITTED TO THE LOGAN county jail, as a runaway slave, on the 16th day of April, 1863, a negro man calling himself JOHN. He is about 5 feet 5 inches high, black color, very large head, hair grown nearly to his eyes, weight about 160 pounds. Says he is free and his home is in Virginia.
The owner can come forward, prove property, and pay charges, or he will be dealt with as the law requires.
JOSEPH FORRG, J. L. C.
May 5, 1863—1m.

NOTICE.
THERE WAS COMMITTED TO THE LOGAN county jail, as a runaway slave, on the 10th of February, 1863, a negro man calling himself WYATT. He is about 5 feet 10 inches high, black color, and has an old black coat and gray pants. Says he is free and lives in Louisville, Ky., but offers no proof of his freedom.
The owner can come forward, prove property, and pay charges, or he will be dealt with as the law requires.
JOSEPH FORRG, J. L. C.
May 5, 1863—1m.

Runaways in Hart County Jail.
NOTICE.
THERE WAS COMMITTED TO THE HART county jail, as a runaway slave, a negro woman calling herself CHARITY. She is about 24 years of age, dark copper color, and weighs 115 pounds. Says she belongs to Samuel Hennegun, of Alabama.
The owner can come forward, prove property, and pay charges, or she will be dealt with as the law requires.
WM. KNIGHT, J. H. C.
May 5, 1863—1m.

NOTICE.
THERE WAS COMMITTED TO THE HART county jail, as a runaway slave, on the 20th day of April, 1863, a negro boy calling himself JOE. He is about 18 years of age, 5 feet 5 or 6 inches high, weighs about 135 or 140 pounds, of black color. Says he belongs to Joe Morris, of Maysville, Ky.
The owner can come forward, prove property, and pay charges, or he will be dealt with as the law requires.
WM. KNIGHT, J. H. C.
May 8, 1863—1m.

NOTICE.
THERE WAS COMMITTED TO THE jail of Russell county, as a runaway slave, on the 19th day of November, 1862, by Cyrus W. Babin, a negro man calling himself JAMES MADISON. He is about 24 years of age, 5 feet 5 1/2 inches high, black, a scar on the right cheek which extends to the lower corner of his mouth, weighs about 170 pounds, light set and stout. Says he belongs to Baxter Butler, of New Orleans, Louisiana.
The owner can come forward, prove property, and pay charges, or he will be dealt with as the law requires.
S. B. WARREN, J. R. C.
April 3, 1863—1m.

NOTICE.
THERE WAS COMMITTED TO THE WARREN county jail, as a runaway slave, a negro man calling himself BILL JOHNSON. He is about 25 years of age, 5 feet 8 or 9 inches high, dark mulatto skin, and will weigh about 150 pounds. Says he is free, but has no papers to show that fact.
The owner can come forward, prove property, and pay charges, or he will be dealt with as the law requires.
R. G. POTTER, J. W. C.
April 13, 1863—1m.

Runaways in the Henry County Jail.

NOTICE.
THERE WAS COMMITTED TO THE jail of Henry county, as a runaway slave, 14th January, 1863, a negro man calling himself JIM. He was committed by Robert Gilchrist, of Louisville. He is about 5 feet 10 inches high, black color, and dressed in Federal uniform. Says he is the property of Jeremiah Cleveland, Bedford county, Tennessee.
The owner can come forward, prove property, and pay charges, or he will be dealt with as the law requires.
J. M. JONES, J. H. C.
April 8th, 1863—1m.

NOTICE.
THERE WAS COMMITTED TO THE jail of Henry county, as a runaway slave, 14th January, 1863, by Robert Gilchrist, of Louisville, a negro man calling himself JOSIE. He is about 5 feet 10 inches high, copper color, and was dressed in Federal uniform. Says he is the property of Miss Hattie Clark, now in Texas, and was in charge of J. M. Dike, of Woodberry, Cannon county, Tennessee.
The owner can come forward, prove property, and pay charges, or he will be dealt with as the law requires.
J. M. JONES, J. H. C.
April 8th, 1863—1m.

NOTICE.
THERE WAS COMMITTED TO THE jail of Henry county, as a runaway slave, 14th January, 1863, by Robert Gilchrist, of Louisville, a negro man calling himself JOSIE. He is about 5 feet 10 inches high, copper color, and was dressed in Federal uniform. Says he is the property of Miss Hattie Clark, now in Texas, and was in charge of J. M. Dike, of Woodberry, Cannon county, Tennessee.
The owner can come forward, prove property, and pay charges, or he will be dealt with as the law requires.
J. M. JONES, J. H. C.
April 8th, 1863—1m.

Runaways in Garrard Jail.

NOTICE.
THERE WAS COMMITTED TO THE GARRARD county jail, as a runaway slave, 16th day of October, 1862, a negro man calling himself FAITH or FATE. He is about 21 years of age, weighs 165 pounds, dark copper color, 5 feet 10 inches high. Says he belongs to Levi White, of Ruthersford county, near Smyrna, Tennessee.
The owner can come forward, prove property, and pay charges, or he will be dealt with as the law requires.
WM. ROMANS, J. G. C.
April 23, 1863—1m.

NOTICE.
THERE WAS COMMITTED TO THE GARRARD county jail, as a runaway slave, 23d day of November, 1862, a negro man calling himself CHARLES. He is about 30 years of age, weighs 180 to 200 pounds, black color, 5 feet 10 inches high. Says he belongs to James P. Williams, of Loudon county, Alabama.
The owner can come forward, prove property, and pay charges, or he will be dealt with as the law requires.
WM. ROMANS, J. G. C.
April 23, 1863—1m.

NOTICE.
THERE WAS COMMITTED TO THE BALD county jail, as a runaway slave, on the 16th day of April, 1863, a negro man calling himself CALLY. He is about 35 years of age, black color, about 5 feet 8 or 10 inches high, one upper jaw tooth out on the left side. Says he belongs to Berry Holyfield, of Graves county, Kentucky.
The owner can come forward, prove property, and pay charges, or he will be dealt with as the law requires.
WESLEY GARRETT, J. B. C.
May 15, 1863—1m.

NOTICE.
THERE WAS COMMITTED TO THE jail of Ballard county, as a runaway slave, on the 17th day of May, 1863, a negro man calling himself ED. He is about 35 years of age, black complexion. Says he is the property of Wesley Cheatham, of Montgomery county, Tennessee.
The owner can come forward, prove property, and pay charges, or he will be dealt with as the law requires.
WESLEY GARRETT, J. B. C.
May 27, 1863—1m.

NOTICE.

THERE WAS COMMITTED TO THE JAIL of Ballard county as a runaway slave, on the 17th day of May, 1863, a negro woman calling herself JANE. She is about 20 years of age, copper complexion. Says she belongs to Dick Cunningham, of Paducah, Kentucky.
The owner can come forward, prove property, and pay charges, or she will be dealt with as the law requires.
WESLEY GARRETT, J. B. C.
May 27, 1863—1m.

Runaways in the Bracken County Jail.

NOTICE.
THERE WAS COMMITTED TO THE JAIL of Bracken county, as a runaway slave, on the 19th of May, 1863, a negro man calling himself HENRY. Says he is the property of Alexander Morgan, of Knoxville, Tennessee. He is about 38 years of age, 5 feet 8 inches high, copper color, and will weigh about 150 pounds.
The owner can come forward, prove property, and pay charges, or he will be dealt with as the law requires.
WM. MARSHALL, J. B. C.
May 29, 1863—1m.

NOTICE.
THERE WAS COMMITTED TO THE JAIL of Bracken county, as a runaway slave, on the 16th of September, 1862, a negro man named JOSEPH BROOKING. He is about 23 years of age, copper color, 5 feet 10 inches high, weighing about 150 pounds. Said boy claims to be free, but has no free papers; says that he escaped from the jail of Mason county, and that he came from Brownsville, Pennsylvania.
The owner can come forward, prove property, and pay charges, or he will be dealt with as the law requires.
WM. MARSHALL, J. B. C.
March 24th, 1863—1m.

NOTICE.
THERE WAS COMMITTED TO THE JAIL of Bracken county, as a runaway slave, on the 25th of November, 1862, a negro man who calls himself GEORGE RUNLEY, alias George Merritt. He is about 24 years of age, 5 feet 7 or 8 inches high, copper color. He had on a suit of military clothes. He claims to be free, and says he was a waiter to an officer in an Illinois regiment at Mt. Sterling.
The owner can come forward, prove property, and pay charges, or he will be dealt with as the law requires.
WM. MARSHALL, J. B. C.
March 24th, 1863—1m.

NOTICE.
THERE WAS COMMITTED TO THE JAIL of Bracken county, as a runaway slave, on the 16th of September, 1862, a negro man who calls himself JESSE ROYSTON. Says he belongs to Jesse D. Royston, of Garrard county, Ky. He is about 23 years of age, 5 feet 6 inches high, copper color, and weighs about 170 pounds.
The owner can come forward, prove property, and pay charges, or he will be dealt with as the law requires.
WM. MARSHALL, J. B. C.
March 24th, 1863—1m.

NOTICE.
COMMITTED TO THE OHIO COUNTY JAIL, March 14, 1863, as a runaway slave, a negro man named BILL. Said man is 5 feet 7 1/2 inches high, weighs about 150 pounds, dark complexion, is about 24 years of age, and has a double thumb and two distinct thumb nails on left hand. Says he belongs in Smith county, Virginia.
Said negro will be dealt with according to law unless called for and proved in due time.
JOHN P. TRACY, J. O. C.
March 23, 1863—1m.

NOTICE.
THERE WAS COMMITTED TO THE JAIL of Warren county, as a runaway slave, on the 28th of October, 1862, a negro man calling himself PHILIP. Says he is the property of N. R. Ray, near Fayetteville, Tenn. He is about 22 years of age, 5 feet 8 inches high, black color, rather thick lips, and will weigh about 165 or 170 pounds.
The owner can come forward, prove property, and pay charges, or he will be dealt with as the law requires.
R. G. POTTER, J. W. C.
March 23, 1863—1m.

Louisville and Frankfort, and Lexington and Frankfort Railroads.

ON and after Monday, April 6, 1863, trains will run daily (Sundays excepted) as follows:

EXPRESS TRAIN will leave Louisville at 5:50 A. M., stopping at stations where flagged, except Fair Grounds, Race Course, Brownsville, Bellevue, connecting at Eminence with stage for New Castle, at Frankfort for Lawrenceburg, Harrodsburg and Danville, at Midway for Versailles, at Payne's for Georgetown, and at Lexington, via rail and stage, for Nicholasville, Danville, Clarksville, Somerset, Richmond, Mt. Sterling, and all interior towns.
ACCOMMODATION TRAIN will leave Frankfort at 5:10 A. M., and arrive at Louisville at 9 A. M., and will leave Louisville at 4:20 P. M., arriving at Frankfort at 8:15 P. M.
EXPRESS TRAIN leaves Lexington at 2 P. M., and arrives at Louisville at 7:10 P. M.
FREIGHT TRAINS leave Louisville daily (Sundays excepted) at 5:30 A. M.
FREIGHT TRAINS leave Lexington daily (Sundays excepted) at 8:00 A. M.
Freight is received and discharged from 7:30 A. M. to 5 P. M.
Through Tickets for Danville, Harrodsburg, Crab Orchard, Somerset, Richmond, Mt. Sterling, Winchester, Nicholasville, Georgetown, Shelbyville, and other towns in the route for sale, and all further information can be had at the Depot in Louisville, corner of Jefferson and Brook streets.
SAMUEL GILL, Superintendent.
April 6, 1863.

Proclamation by the Governor.
\$250 REWARD.

COMMONWEALTH OF KENTUCKY.
EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT.
WHEREAS, it has been made known to me, that JEREMIAH POPE, who killed and murdered William Lawwell, in the county of Rockcastle, has fled from justice, and is now going at large.

Now, therefore, I, JAMES F. ROBINSON, Governor of the Commonwealth aforesaid, do hereby offer a reward of Two Hundred and Fifty dollars for the apprehension of the said Jeremiah Pope, and his delivery to the jailer of Rockcastle county, within one year from the date hereof.

IN TESTIMONY WHEREOF, I have hereunto set my hand and caused the seal of the Commonwealth to be affixed. Done at Frankfort, this 31st Jan. A. D. 1863, and in the 71st year of the Commonwealth.

STATEMENT OF THE CONDITION OF THE LIVERPOOL AND LONDON FIRE & LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY.

On the 1st day of January, 1863, made to the Auditor of the State of Kentucky, in compliance with an act, entitled "An act to regulate Agencies of Foreign Insurance Companies," approved 3d March, 1855.

NAME AND LOCATION.
The name of the Company is the LIVERPOOL AND LONDON FIRE AND LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY, and is located in Liverpool, England.

CAPITAL.
The amount of its Capital Stock, is, authorized, \$10,000,000 00
The amount of the Capital Stock paid up, is, with surplus fund, 6,559,525 00

ASSETS.
1. Cash on hand, in Banks and on demand, \$232,541 76
2. Real estate unimproved, 130,060 00
3. Debts due the Company, secured by mortgage on real estate, and Real Estate worth more than the same is mortgaged for, as per vouchers and schedule accompanying, 655,400 00
4. Debts due the Company for premiums and in the hands of Agents and course of transmission, 78,042 00
5. The Bonds and Stocks owned by the Company, per vouchers accompanying—how secured, and rate of interest thereon, to-wit:
6. United States 6 per cent. Stock, of 1861, 40,000 00
7. All other securities, 49,853 23
Total assets of the Company \$1,222,027 08

LIABILITIES, due and not due, to Banks and other Creditors—none.
2. Joint and undivided and Losses in suspense, waiting for further proof, \$73,140 25
3. All other claims against the Company—none.
Total liabilities, \$73,140 25

STATE OF NEW YORK.
City and County of New York.

Henry Grinnell, Deputy Chairman, and Alfred Pell, Resident Secretary of the Liverpool and London Fire and Life Insurance Company, being severally sworn, depose and say, and each for himself says, that the foregoing is a full, true, and correct statement of the affairs of the said Company—that the said Insurance Company is the bona fide owner of at least ONE HUNDRED AND FIFTY THOUSAND DOLLARS of actual Cash Capital invested in Stocks and Bonds, or in Mortgages on unimproved Real Estate, worth more than the same is mortgaged for; that the above described investments, nor any part thereof, are made for the benefit of any individual exercising authority in the management of said Company, nor for any other person or persons whatever; that the mortgages above described have not been assigned, nor in any manner released or impaired by said Company; and that they are the above described officers of the said Insurance Company.

HENRY GRINNELL, Deputy Chm.
Subscribed and sworn to before me, a Commissioner for Kentucky, in and for said county of New York, this 21st day of January, A. D. 1863.

[L. S.] DAN. SEIXAS,
Com'r for Ky. in N. Y.
AUDITOR'S OFFICE, Ky.,
Frankfort, March 21, 1863.
I hereby certify that the foregoing is a true copy of the original on file in this office.
In witness whereof, I have hereunto set my hand and affixed my official seal the day and year above written.
GRANT GREEN, Auditor.

No. 102—Renewed.
AUDITOR'S OFFICE, Ky.,
Frankfort, 21st March, 1863.

THIS IS TO CERTIFY, That Jno. B. Temple, as Agent of the Liverpool and London Fire and Life Insurance Company of Liverpool, England, at Frankfort, Kentucky, has filed in this office the statements and exhibits required by the provisions of an act, entitled "An act to regulate Agencies of Foreign Insurance Companies," approved March 3, 1855; and it having been shown to the satisfaction of the undersigned that said Company is possessed of an actual capital of at least one hundred and fifty thousand dollars, as required by said act, the said Jno. B. Temple, as Agent as aforesaid, is hereby licensed and permitted to take risks and transact business of insurance in this office in Frankfort, for the term of one year from the date hereof. But this license may be revoked if it shall be made to appear to the undersigned that since the filing of the statements above referred to, the available capital of said Company has been reduced below one hundred and fifty thousand dollars.

[L. S.] IN TESTIMONY WHEREOF, I have set my hand the day and year above written.

GRANT GREEN, Auditor.

JOHN B. TEMPLE, Agent.

March 25, 1863—2w.

Proclamation by the Governor.
\$250 REWARD.

COMMONWEALTH OF KENTUCKY.
EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT.
WHEREAS, it has been made known to me, that JAMES H. SMITH did, on the 11th of January, 1863, kill and murder Joshua Burdett, in the county of Garrard, and since made his escape, and is now going at large:

Now, therefore, I, JAMES F. ROBINSON, Governor of the Commonwealth aforesaid, do hereby offer a reward of Two Hundred and Fifty dollars for the apprehension of the said JAMES H. SMITH, and his delivery to the jailer of Garrard county, within one year from the date hereof.

IN TESTIMONY WHEREOF, I have hereunto set my hand, and caused the seal of the Commonwealth to be affixed. Done at Frankfort this, 20th day of December, A. D. 1862, and in the 71st year of the Commonwealth.

By the Governor: D. C. WOOLFF, Secretary of State.

DESCRIPTION.
Said SMITH is about twenty-six years of age; about five feet four inches high; slender form; weighs about 120 pounds; black eyes; black hair, and closely trimmed; short, black, thin whiskers and mustache; cheek bones rather prominent; slow and easy spoken; carriage straight and leisurely.

In addition to the above reward for the apprehension and delivery of said SMITH, I hereby offer FIVE HUNDRED DOLLARS.

B. M. BURDETT.

December 20, 1862—3m.

Proclamation by the Governor. \$250 REWARD.

COMMONWEALTH OF KENTUCKY.
EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT.
WHEREAS, it has been made known to me, that L. F. GILL murdered his wife on the 4th day of April, 1862, in the county of Casey, and has fled from justice.

Now, therefore, I, BERRIAH MAGOFFIN, Governor of the Commonwealth aforesaid, do hereby offer a reward of TWO HUNDRED AND FIFTY DOLLARS for the apprehension and delivery of the said L. F. GILL to the jailer of Casey county within one year from the date hereof.

IN TESTIMONY WHEREOF, I have hereunto set my hand, and caused the seal of the Commonwealth to be affixed. Done at Frankfort, this 7th day of July, A. D. 1862, and in the 71st year of the Commonwealth.

By the Governor: NAT. GAITHER, Jr., Secretary of State.

DESCRIPTION.
Said GILL is about 35 years old; weighs about 160 pounds; has sandy hair; very high cheek bones, and is full over the eyes; is about 5 feet 10 inches high.

July 9th, 1862—w&tw3m.

GEO. W. SMALL
(SUCCESSOR OF HITE & SMALL.)

INVITES special attention to his NEW AND SPLENDID SPRING IMPORTATION of Carpeting, Curtains, Gowns, Floor Oil Cloths, Matting, Linen Goods.

And every variety of

House, Steamboat & Hotel Furnishings.

These Goods are fresh, of choice selection, and many of them entirely new in design.

I will sell at such prices for CASH ONLY as cannot fail to give perfect and entire satisfaction.

GEO. W. SMALL,

No. 327 Main St., Three doors West of

May 19, 1862—1m.

FINNELL & CHAMBERS,
ATTORNEYS AT LAW.

OFFICE—West Side Scott St. bet. Third & Fourth

COVINGTON, KENTUCKY.

February 22, 1860—1f.

LYSANDER HORD,
ATTORNEY AT LAW,

FRANKFORT, KY.

PRACTICES Law in the Court of Appeals,

Federal Court, and Franklin Circuit Court.

Any business connected to him shall be faithfully and promptly attended to. His office is on St. Clair street, near the Branch Bank of Kentucky, where he may generally be found.

Frankfort, Jan. 12, 1859—1f.

M. FOLK

POLK & BUCKLEY,

Attorneys and Counsellors at Law,

GEORGETOWN, KENTUCKY.

M. POLK and R. H. BUCKLEY having formed

a partnership, will practice in the counties of Scott, Fayette, Woodford, Franklin, Bourbon, Harrison, Owen and Grant, and in the Court of Appeals and Federal Court at Frankfort.

Jan. 1862.

JAMES SPEED

SPEED & BARRETT,

ATTORNEYS AT LAW,

LOUISVILLE, KY.

HAVE associated with them SAMUEL B. SMITH,

of the late firm of Bullitt & Smith, in the practice of the law, under the firm of SPEED,

BARRETT & SMITH, and will attend the Court of Appeals, Federal Court at Louisville, and all the Courts held in Louisville.

[Jan. 17, '62—1y

J. H. KINKEAD,

ATTORNEY & COUNSELLOR AT LAW,

GALLATIN, MO.

Practices in the Circuit and other Courts of

Dayless, and the Circuit Courts of the adjoining counties.

Office up stairs in the Gallatin Sun Office.

May 6, 1857—1f.

T. N. & D. W. LINDSEY,

ATTORNEYS AT LAW,

FRANKFORT, KENTUCKY.

PRACTICES Law in all the Courts held in

Frankfort, and the adjoining counties. Office on St. Clair street, four doors from the Bridge.

Jan. 3, 1859—1f.

G. W. CRADDOCK,

ATTORNEY AT LAW,

FRANKFORT, KY.

OFFICE on St. Clair Street, next door south

of the Branch Bank of Kentucky.

Will practice law in all the Courts held in the city of Frankfort, and in the Circuit Courts of the adjoining counties.

[April 7, 1862—1f.

SCOTT & DINKELSPIEL, ATTORNEYS AT LAW.

FRANKFORT, KENTUCKY.

THE COMMONWEALTH.

MONDAY, JUNE 29, 1863.

The Horses of the Desert.

The French General Daumas has written a work on the horses of the Sahara, to which Abd el Kader has added many notes. General Daumas tells, in short, lively chapters, of the parentage, birth, early education, management through life, character and power of the horse of the desert. Arab, and he has cunningly drawn from Abd el Kader, with whom friendship was first established when General Daumas was accredited to him as French Consul, letters and commentaries rich in fact, legend and religious illustration of the subject, Arab-wise. The high esteem of the horse was enforced by the Prophet on his followers, who, for conquest or self-defense, were strong and safe only through the power of their steeds. Mohammedan legend and precept alike made the horse man's dearest care. Thus Abd el Kader tells the legend of the origin of horses:

"When Allah wished to create a horse, he said to the south wind: 'I will that a creature should proceed from thee—condense itself'—and the wind condensed itself. Then came the Angel Gabriel, and he took a handful of this matter and presented it to Allah, who formed of it a dark bay, or a dark chestnut horse, (koussouite—red mingled with black) saying: 'I have created the Arab, I have bestowed upon the color koussouite. I have attached good fortune to the hair that falls between thy eyes. Thou shalt be the lord (sid) of all other animals. Men shall follow thee wherever thou goest. Good for pursuit as for flight, thou shalt fly without wings. Upon thy back shall riches repose, and through thy means shall wealth come.' The Arabs have many proverbs relating to the horse. They say, 'Horses pray to Allah to make them beloved by their masters.' 'Allah comes to the aid of such as occupy themselves with horses, and lightens the expenses incurred on their account.' Every grain of barley given to a horse is inscribed by Allah in the register of good works.' Whoso maintaineth a horse for the triumph of religion, maketh a magnificent loan to Allah.' 'Evil spirits enter not into a tent where there is a thoroughbred horse.' Finally, it is said: 'In this world, honor begins at the stirrup, to be completed in the saddle.'"

ARAB SUPERSTITION.

But all the horses are not honored alike. One shall be set apart as worthy only of princes, while another shall be "a horse of another color" that it will be well to cast out of the camp. The Arab superstitions on this subject are thus pleasantly told by the French General:

"Ben Dyab, a renowned chief of the desert, who flourished in the year of the Hijra 955, happening one day to be pursued by Saad el Zanaty, sheikh of the Oulad Yagoub, turned to his son and asked: 'What horses are in front of the enemy?' 'White horses,' replied his son. 'It is well; let us make for the sunny side, and they will melt away like butter.' Some time afterward Ben Dyab again turned to his son and said, 'What are in front of the enemy?' 'Black horses,' cried his son. 'It is well; let us make for stony ground, and we shall have nothing to fear—they are the negroes of the Soudan, who cannot walk with bare feet upon the flints.' He changed his course, and the black horses were speedily distanced. A third time Ben Dyab asked, 'And now, what horses are in front of the enemy?' 'Dark chestnuts and dark bays,' 'In that case,' exclaimed Ben Dyab, 'strike out, my children, strike out, give vent, and give vent the heel, for these might perchance overtake us had we not given barley to ours all the summer through.'"

"The coats despised are: 'The Pibald: 'Flee from him like the pestilence, for he is own brother to the cow.' 'The koussoussou arrives when he is gone, and he finds the dispute as soon as he arrives.' 'The Isabel, with white mane and tail; no chief would condescend to mount such a horse. There are some tribes even that would not consent to allow him to remain a single night with them. They call such a one *se-fer el thoudy*, 'the Jew's yellow.' It is a color that brings ill luck.

"The iron gray and the Jew's yellow, if his rider returns from the fight, cut off my hand."

"The Roan: this is called *mejdour el demm*, a 'pool of blood.' The rider is sure to be overtaken, but will never overtake."

"The horse is to be valued that has no white spots except a star on the forehead, or a simple white stripe down the face. The latter must descend to the lips, and then the owner will never be in want of milk. It is a fortunate mark. It is the image of the dawn. If the star is truncated or has jagged edges, it is universally disliked, and if the animal adds to that a spot in front of the saddle no man in his senses would mount it, nor would any judge of horse flesh design to possess it. Such a horse is as fatal as subtle poison. If a horse has several white spots, three is the preferable number—one of the right foot should be exempt, but it matters not whether it be behind or before. It is a good sign to have stockings on both the off forefoot and the near hindfoot. It is called, 'The hand of the writer.'"

"The master of such a horse cannot fail to be fortunate for he mounts and dismounts over white. The Arabs, it must be remembered generally mount on the off side and alight on the near side. Two hind stockings are a sign of good fortune."

"The horse with the white hindfeet. His master will never be ruined."

"It is the same with white forefeet—his master's face will never turn yellow. Never buy a horse with a white face and four stockings, for he carries his winding-sheet with him. The prejudices of the Arabs on the subject of white spots are summed up in the following little story:

"An Arab had a blood mare. There was a dispute beforehand as to what her foal would be. So when she was on the point of foaling he invited all his friends to be present. The head first of all came in sight—it bore a star. The Arab rejoiced. His horse would one day outstrip the dawn, for he had the mark on his forehead. Next appeared the near forefoot, when the owner in ecstasy demanded one hundred duros for the foal. The off forefoot then showed itself with a stocking, and the price was reduced to fifty duros. After that came the near hind-foot. It also had a stocking, and the Arab, overjoyed, swore that he would not part with his foal for the whole world. But lo! the fourth foot presents itself likewise with a stocking, when the dweller in the Sahara cast the animal out, in his fury, on the refuse heap,

unable to persuade himself to keep such a brute."

ARAB DOGS.

Of dogs, the Arabs honor only the greyhound. This dog is suffered to be his companion, and is precious to him almost as his horse. The Arab greyhound as a pup hunts rats, at five or six months hunts the gazelle, from the hare passes to the young of the gazelle, at twelve months old is eager for the old hinds themselves, but is restrained until the age of fifteen or eighteen months, after which he is held in leash and regularly allowed to hunt.

"The greyhound is an intelligent animal and full of self-love. If, in slipping him, a fine gazelle is pointed out to him, and he kills only a common looking one, he is very sensible of the reproaches addressed to him, and slinks off, ashamed of himself, without claiming his portion. He has no lack of vanity, and indulges much in fantasia. A thorough bred *sloughi* will neither eat nor drink from a dirty vessel, and refuses milk in which the hand has been dipped. Has he not been taught this disdainful daintiness? And yet the utmost that is done for the common dog, their faithful and vigilant guardian, is to let him find his food among the offal and bones that are lying about. And while the latter is driven with hootings from tent and table, the greyhound sleeps in the compartment reserved for men, on carpets by his master's side, or on his very bed. He is clothed and sheltered from the cold, like the horse, and is even preferred from being chilly, as that is an additional proof of the purity of his race. The women take pleasure in bedecking him with ornaments, in tying collars of shells round his neck, and securing him from the evil eye by fastening talismans on him. He is fed with care, nicety, and caution, koussoussou being lavished upon him. In summer time to give him strength they make a paste of milk and dates, of which the stones have been extracted. There are some who never feed their greyhounds during the day. Nor is this all. The *sloughi* accompanies his master when on a visit and receives the same hospitality with him, having a portion of every dish.

"A thorough-bred greyhound will hunt with no one but his master. By his cleanliness, his respect for decency, and the graciousness of his manner, he shows that he recognizes the attention paid to him. On his master's return after a somewhat prolonged absence the *sloughi* leaps with a bound on to his saddle, and caresses him. The Arabs talk to him: 'O friend listen to me! You must bring me some meat. I am tired of eating dates.' And flatter him in many ways. The petted animal leaps about in a frolicsome manner, and seems not only to understand but to wish to reply. The death of a *sloughi* fills the whole tent with mourning, the women and children bewailing him as if he were one of the family. Sometimes it falls to the greyhound to find food for all, and one that nourishes a family can never be for sale."

[From the Louisville Journal, June 28.]

A Louisville's Experience in Dixie.

We have conversed with a very intelligent and reliable gentleman, who left this city early in February last, and has been in the South ever since. Immediately after his arrival he enlisted in the Confederate army, and deserted it a month ago—made his way through our lines, and returned here on Friday last. His accounts of the condition of affairs there generally are deplorable in the extreme, and are indeed worse than any history we have yet seen. He was when in the army, a hospital steward, and, being perfectly free to go and come as he chose, his opportunities for observation have been much greater than they would have been otherwise. A perfect reign of terror has taken hold of the country, and the people flee from impending conscription hiding in the hills and rocks, preferring, in most cases, a death by the slow process of starvation than being forced into the Confederate army. The conscript officers hunt them down with greyhounds and cavalry—in some localities dragging them cruelly from their hiding places, and in any case death is the sure penalty for a refusal to accompany their brutal captors. He gives us an illustration where one man fled to the mountains in Tennessee for protection from the conscript act, taking with him his wife and little children, and when accidentally found by the aid of the hounds, he was dragged forth and cruelly shot because he begged to be released, or permitted to come North.

The people, civilians outside of the army, say that they are subjugated, while the soldiers are indifferent, and have no opinion whatever, and do precisely as they are told to do, believing that they have no right to think for themselves, or, if they have, are afraid to give expression to their thoughts. The officers are all in favor of a monarchy, desiring with all their might and soul any government after the fashion of the old one, and say that no earthly power shall ever again compel them to submit to a reconstruction of the Union on its old basis—nothing short of a monarchy, and that after the most tyrannical model, will satisfy them. A fearful state of destitution and want exists among the men, women and children. Clothing is rarely to be found, and when it is, it is held at such exorbitant prices that three-fourths of the people are unable to buy. Food is not to be had for love or money. He tells us that at one time, he had been without a mouthful to eat for four days, and that, accidentally finding one individual who had a loaf of bread, he bought it at the enormous figure of three dollars and a half.

The soldiers in most cases are as indifferently off as the citizens, though they are cared for before everybody else. They are compelled to buy their own clothing, and for that purpose receive fifty-two dollars commutation money, which will not purchase one single suit, and unless some friend furnishes them with the necessary articles, they have to do without. They would all desert if not fearful of being recaptured, as in that case death is sure and speedy.

One informant was arrested at Tullahoma, last March, charged with being a spy, and was tried by court-martial, but as no evidence was adduced against him, he was released and severely reprimanded. Thirteen others were tried at the same time, condemned to death, and subsequently executed. Among the number was a young man from this city named Overton, son of Mrs. Sarah Overton, a widow, residing on East street. He was shot on the 19th of April, and buried near Tullahoma, Tenn. He was one of the unfortunate young men induced to leave this State and go South by that arch-traitor Buckner, and has met the reward of his wickedness, poor fellow, by an untimely death at the guilty hand of those whom he deserted his country in an hour of peril to serve.

The army South has been consolidated, and sometimes there was not men enough in five regiments to make a single one full to its maximum. The officers thus thrown out are made conscript officers, and detailed on that special duty by the authorities.

Our friend when he went South was firmly convinced that the rebel cause was just and right, but, in a few brief months, he like thousands of others who would get away, if possible to elude the vigilance of the traitors, was undeceived, and deserted the earliest opportunity. He came within our lines, took the oath of allegiance, and wept over the old honored flag. He was clad in tatters and rags, but, when convinced of the sincerity of his repentance, our noble boys clothed him and fed him, and sent him on his way rejoicing.

[From the New York Post, 22d inst.]

Debased Gold Coin—Dangerous Counterfeits in Circulation.

The withdrawal of gold from circulation has given time to experts in counterfeiting to manufacture large quantities of filled coin, which are now in extensive circulation. The resumption of payment of customs' duties in gold, in consequence of the scarcity of demand notes, has brought out the false coin in company with the genuine, and the counterfeits are so well made that none but experts can detect them.

Many of the banks of this city have received and paid this false issue; brokers take and sell it, and it is sent to the Custom-house to pay duties, without criminal knowledge or intent. The proportion of the filled coin now in use is not large, as compared with the genuine currency; but it is nevertheless true that few of the men handling it know whether the coin is genuine or not, and the uninitiated can not possibly detect the work of the tamperers.

At the Custom-house almost every day the filled pieces are sent in for payment of duties, while the rejection of a number of them in one day is not uncommon. The discovery of these pieces is followed immediately by cutting them in halves with a chisel, when they are returned to the owners, who, of course, replace them with good coin.

The system of filling, as now practiced, is said to have originated some years ago in California, and was first detected in England in the process of melting the coin. The business is now, if possible, more carefully and also more extensively conducted. The process is to split the coin, to take from the center one-third to one-half, and in some cases a larger proportion of the gold, which is carefully weighed, and an equal amount of platinum, or alloy of platinum of an inferior quality, put in its place—in what manner is not precisely understood. The sides of the coin are then closed, the edge is re-milled; and the whole of the work is so accurately done that not only the weight of the piece remains unchanged, but the size remains the same, or so nearly the same that the difference is not perceptible; and what is most singular, the "ring" is perfectly clear. The test, therefore, which is generally employed to detect spurious coin, is quite useless, although some experts think they can, by this means, observe and detect the filled pieces. The milling of the coin most frequently reveals its character.

At the present rate of premium six to seven dollar worth of gold can be taken from a ten dollar gold piece, while the filling is estimated to be worth about four dollars per ounce—one-fifth, perhaps, of the metal abstracted.

The skill with which this fraud is committed constitutes its chief danger; but it is by no means likely that any large proportion of our gold coin will ever be debased.

[From the Cincinnati Commercial.]

General Grant in Action.

Nearly every General in command of an army has a peculiar habit, which he exhibits only on the battle-field. In civil life, wine frequently develops traits of character never revealed in a state of sobriety. In military life battle takes the place of wine in this respect. I could name men, who are noted for their observance of the second commandment, in camp, but who exhibit signs of profanity while the skirmish line is being formed, and get to swearing vigorously before the battle is fairly begun. (I will make a remark here, to save others from doing it, at the expense of this paragraph: That while the intoxication of wine renders locomotion difficult the intoxication of battle accelerates it in many instances.)

You cannot read in General Grant's countenance how a battle is going. Whether the enemy is driving him, or he is driving the enemy, he wears the same placid features, neither a smile nor a frown. You look in vain for hope, fear or anxiety depicted in his facial expression. But there is one key by which some idea may be formed as to how he feels while the struggle progresses. The General is in camp addicted to the "use of the weed" to a moderate extent, but in the battle-field he indulges more than usual.

The more desperate the battle, the more extravagant his use of Cigars and Principes.

When his men are pushing forward, and the enemy giving way, the blue smoke ascends at regular intervals to small and scary perceptible curls. When the ground is being contested, his face is lost in Cuban exclamations. When there is a prospect that the day will go against him, he ceases to smoke, and commences to punish his innocent exotic by vigorously biting the end of it. When he rides along the lines without a cigar there is no enemy in front except a small body of rebel cavalry and he knows it.

Gen. Sherman is an inveterate smoker on the battle-field, also. When he was wounded at Shiloh, he wrapped his pocket-handkerchief round his hand, lit a cigar and became more earnest than ever.

How JENKINS PAROLED COWARDS.—A Hagerstown letter has the following:

While Gen. Jenkins was in Hagerstown he exhibited many traits which it is to be hoped are characteristic of the man. An incident will illustrate. About noon yesterday a Lieutenant and five men wearing the uniform of Union soldiers, crept out of some of the houses of the town where they had been hidden, and delivered themselves up. When they appeared before Gen. Jenkins the following conversation occurred:

Jenkins:—"Hallo! who are you, and where did you come from?"

Lieutenant:—"We belong to the Union army, or did belong to it, but we don't wish to fight any longer against our Southern brethren; so when our forces left here we stayed behind, and to-day we came out to be paroled."

Jenkins:—"What did you say about 'Southern brethren'?" By—, if I thought I had a twenty-fifth cousin who was as white-livered as you are, I would kill him and set him up in my barnyard to make sheep own their lambs. I'll show you how I parole such pukes as you are. You are too d—d miserable to be paroled in military style."

So saying, he ordered a detail of six men and a sergeant—"good lusty fellows with thick boots"—who paroled the recreant Federal to the west border of the town, where the parolling process ceased, and the detail and crowd came back highly pleased with Jenkins' mode of paroling cowards.

[From the Mayville Eagle, June 13.]

Mason County Convention.

At a meeting of the Union Democratic party of Mason county, held pursuant to public notice, at the Court House in Mayville, on the 22d June, 1863, for the purpose of nominating candidates for the legislature, James Barbour, Esq., was called to the chair, and Robt. A. Cochran appointed Secretary.

On motion a call of the districts of the county was had, when regular delegates responded from each of the districts, except Dover and Minerva—those districts having failed to select regular delegates.

The Union men, not to exceed the number of ten each, from the Dover and Minerva districts, on motion, were authorized to organize and represent their respective districts in the Convention. On further motion the districts were allowed to cast in the Convention one vote for every 100 Union votes or fraction of 50 votes or over polled at the August election 1861, and that a majority of the delegates from each district present cast the vote thereof. This gave

District No. 1—Mayville, 4 votes.
" " 2—Mayville, 3 " "
" " 3—Dover, 3 " "
" " 4—Minerva, 1 " "
" " 5—Germantown, 1 " "
" " 6—Sardis, 2 " "
" " 7—Mayslick, 1 " "
" " 8—Lewisburg, 2 " "
" " 9—Orangeburg, 2 " "
" " 10—Washington, 2 " "

making in all 18 votes to be cast by the Convention.

A motion to declare Harrison Taylor unanimously the choice of the Convention was lost by two persons voting against it. Nominations being declared in order, the following were made—Harrison Taylor, Lucien B. Goggin, Geo. L. Forman, Lucien S. Luttrell, T. C. Campbell, Alfred Soward and F. H. Bierbower. On the 1st ballot the vote stood thus:

Harrison Taylor, the whole, 18 votes.
L. B. Goggin, Districts 2, 3 & 10, 7 " "
Geo. L. Forman, " 5, 1 " "
L. S. Luttrell, " 1, 7, 8 & 9, 8 " "
Alfred Soward, " 6, 4, & 11, 2 " "

Harrison Taylor on this ballot was declared unanimously nominated as the first choice of the Convention, and no other candidate receiving a majority of the votes of the Convention, another ballot was ordered, upon which the vote stood thus—the name of Forman being withdrawn:

L. B. Goggin, Districts 2, 6 & 10, 7 votes.
L. S. Luttrell, " 1, 5, 7 & 9, 9 " "
Alfred Soward, " 3, 4, & 11, 2 " "

No persons receiving a majority it was ordered that after the next ballot the name of the hindmost Candidate should be dropped by the Convention. Upon this 3d ballot the vote stood thus—Forman being again put in nomination, viz:

Goggin, Districts 2, 6 & 10, 7 votes.
Forman, " 3 & 5, 2 " "
Luttrell, " 1, 4, 7, 8 & 9, 9 " "

The name of Forman was now dropped and another ballot ordered which stood thus: Col. Soward's name being withdrawn.

L. B. Goggin, Districts 2, 6 & 10, 7 votes.
L. S. Luttrell, " 1, 3, 4, 5, 7, 8, 9, 11 " "

Lucien S. Luttrell, was then declared to be the other nominee of the Convention. When upon motion the same was made unanimous, and the Convention adjourned.

JAMES BARBOUR, Ch'n.
ROBT. A. COCHRAN, Sec'y.

[From the Cincinnati Commercial, June 25.]

Another Raid into East Tennessee.

CINCINNATI, June 23, 1863.

The following dispatch has just been received by Major General Burnside, from the expedition that he sent into East Tennessee to destroy the East Tennessee and Virginia Railroads:

Boston, Whitley county, Ky., June 23.

I arrived here with my command at eleven o'clock this morning. I struck the Railroad at Lenoire, destroyed the road up to Knoxville, made demonstrations against Knoxville so as to have the troops drawn from above, destroyed the track and started for Strawberry Plains, burnt State Creek Bridge, three hundred and twelve feet long, and the Strawberry Plain Bridge, one thousand six hundred feet long, and also Mossy Creek Bridge, three hundred and twenty-five feet long. I captured three pieces of artillery, some two hundred boxes of artillery ammunition, over five hundred prisoners, one thousand stand of arms, destroyed a large amount of salt, sugar, flour, meal salt-petre and one salt-petre works, and other stores.

My command is much fatigued. We have had but two nights sleep since leaving Williamsburg. The force in East Tennessee was larger than I had supposed. I did not attack London Bridge, for reasons that I will explain. At Mossy Creek I determined to return. In the mountains I had very great difficulties that were unexpected. I found the Gap through which I intended to return strongly guarded with artillery and infantry, and blockaded with fallen timber. A force was also following in our rear. I determined to cross at Smith's Gap, which I did. I will report more fully as soon as possible.

Very respectfully your obedient servant,
S. P. SAUNDERS,
Colonel Commanding.

The Knoxville (Tennessee) Register, alluding to the arrival of C. L. Vallandigham, says:

We have no objection to the advent of this honorable gentleman in our midst, but fear it is an example and punishment so desirable, that it will be imitated and sought until we may be overrun with friends.

But the danger in that direction may be remedied. We propose to swap a few patriots with Uncle Abe. We have a surplus hereabouts, and would rather spare them than not. What say our Lincoln friends? We have our mind's eye on several leading spirits who meet turbulent but they dare, and who pretend to love the old Union with all their heart that we would like to exchange for Vallandigham. Come, gentlemen, here's a chance to regain your paradise lost, to go home to your kindred and to your kind. Show your faith by your works. Birds of a feather flock together.

If any one here has asserted that there were any Union men in the South, this editor would have denied it stoutly. They don't dare be turbulent though, let those who serve who feel an affection for Southern liberty.

A dealer in ready made linen advertises his shirts and chemises under the mellifluous appellation of "Male and Female Envelopes."

A SOLDIER'S APOLOGY.—We have seen a letter from a soldier before Vicksburg to his brother in Cincinnati with the following unique superscription:

"Soldier's letter, push it ahead, Plenty hard crackers, no light bread, Three months' pay due, and 'nary red."

ESTABLISHED 1760.

PETER LORILLARD,

Snuff and Tobacco Manufacturer,

16 & 18 CHAMBERS ST.,

(Formerly 42 Gt. Wall Street, New York.)

WOULD call the attention of Dealers to the articles of his manufacture, viz:

BROWN SNUFF.

Macaboy, Demigros, Fine Rappes, Pure Virginia, Coarse Rappes, Nachtoches, American Gentlemen, Copenhagen.

YELLOW SNUFF.

Scotch, Honey Dew Scotch, High Toast Scotch, Fresh Honey Dew Scotch, Irish High Toast, Fresh Scotch, or Lundyfoot.

Attention is called to the large reduction in prices of Fine-Cut Chewing and Smoking Tobacco, which will be found of a Superior Quality.

TOBACCO.

Smoking. Fine Cut Chewing. Long. P. A. L. or plain. S. Jago. No. 1. Cavendish, or Sweet. Spanish, No. 2. Sweet Scented Oronoco, Canaster, Nos. 1 & 2. Tin Foil Cavendish, Turkish, mixed, Granulated.

N. B.—A circular of prices will be sent on application. April 24, 1863-ly.

Military Furnisher!

GEORGE W. POHLMAN,

No. 102 WEST FOURTH STREET,

CINCINNATI, O.

[Established 1811.]

OFFICERS' Uniforms, Overcoats, Saddles, Swords, Belts, Sashes, gold embroidered and metal Stars, Regimental Hats and Caps, Camp Cots, Stoves, Mess Kettles, Regimental and National Flags, &c. January 26, 1863.

NEW ARRANGEMENT.

Frankfort, Georgetown and Paris Mail

and Passenger Line.

The Mail Carriage on this line leaves Frankfort on Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays, at 10 o'clock, A. M., and returning leaves Paris on Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays, at 11 o'clock, A. M. The charge for Through or Way Passengers will be moderate—lower than the fare by the railroad route, and good time made. Packages will also be carried on reasonable terms. Particulars solicited.

Office in Frankfort at the Capital Hotel, in Paris at the Paris Hotel, in Georgetown at S. Godley's.

LEWIS & SONS, Frankfort, July 4, 1862-tf.

J. M. GRAY,

DENTAL SURGEON,

Office and residence on Main between St. Clair and

FRANKFORT, KY.

ALL operations for the Extraction, Insertion, Regulation, and Preservation of the Teeth performed in a scientific and satisfactory manner. He would ask the particular attention of those wanting artificial Teeth to his own improvement upon the Gold Rimmed Plate, which, for cleanliness, durability, and neatness, cannot be excelled. Specimens of all kinds of plate work may be seen at his office.

Frankfort, April 22, 1863-ly.

NEW ENGLAND

Fire & Marine Insurance Compy,

OF HARTFORD, CONNECTICUT.

Business Confined To Fire Insurance Exclusively.

Chartered Capital, - - - \$500,000.

Losses equitably adjusted and promptly paid.

GEO. W. GWIN, Agent.

Frankfort April 13, 1863-by.

J. WEITZEL. V. BERBERICH.

WEITZEL & BERBERICH,

MERCHANT TAILORS,

WOULD respectfully inform the citizens of

Frankfort and vicinity that they have

opened a select stock of spring goods for

Gentlemen's wear, which they will sell low for cash.

They will carry on the Tailoring business in all its branches, and will warrant their work to give satisfaction, both as to its execution and the charges made for it. Terms cash.

Their business room is under Metropolitan Hall, and next door to the Postoffice.

March 16, 1863-tf.

Estate of James Harlan, dec'd.

THE undersigned having been appointed administrators of the estate of James Harlan, deceased, request all persons indebted to the same to make an early settlement. Persons having claims against said estate will have them prepared for adjustment.

All persons who may have any books, law or miscellaneous, belonging to said estate, are requested to return them to the undersigned at once.

JAMES HARLAN, JR.
JOHN M. HARLAN,
Administrators.

March 14, 1863—Yooman copy.

Locust Fencing Posts.

THE Louisville and Frankfort and Lexington and Frankfort Railroad Company have a large number of old LOCUST TIES, taken from the track, which are admirably suited for FENCE POSTS. They intend using them for wood if not immediately sold for posts.

Any person desiring them in car loads of 150, can have them delivered at any station on the road where there is a switch, by depositing with any agent of the road the amount of their cost, at 15 cents each, and directing where to have them delivered.

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THE COMMONWEALTH.

FRANKFORT.

MONDAY, JUNE 29, 1863.

Union Democratic State Ticket.

For Governor,
THOMAS E. BRAMLETTE, of Adams.

For Lieutenant Governor,
RICHARD T. JACOB, of Oldham.

For Attorney General,
JOHN M. HARLAN, of Franklin.

For State Treasurer,
JAMES H. GARRARD, of Clay.

For Auditor of Public Accounts,
WM. T. SAMUELS, of Hardin.

For Register of Land Office,
JAMES A. DAWSON, of Hart.

For Sup't of Public Instruction,
DANIEL STEVENSON, of Franklin.

For Congress,
HON. JOHN J. CRITTENDEN.

For Representative,
HILLERY M. BEDFORD.

For Sheriff,
HARRY B. INNES.

Gen. Buell.

Gen. Buell has published a defense of his military management in Kentucky and Tennessee. It is near one hundred pages in length, and we hope to be able to present from time to time such extracts as will possess most interest to the General reader. It is a masterly document, and would do credit to the ablest lawyer in the land. With no attempt at display, and no appeal to popular favor, it clears away from his reputation, as a General, every doubt and cloud that hung over it. Many prejudices which had taken possession of the public mind will disappear before this masterly and thorough explanation and vindication.

Buell has been badly treated. Too proud in spirit, and too intent upon the earnest discharge of duty, he has, in an eminent degree, forborne to defend himself, at the time, against the injustice which was practiced towards him by men in position. It will be remembered that, when Bragg invaded Kentucky last year, it was stated upon the authority of Governor Andrew Johnson, that but for the determined stand taken by Gov. J., who was then military Governor of Tennessee, General Buell would have abandoned Nashville. In his defense he alludes to this report in the following manner:

Some months ago a statement appeared in the newspapers, on the reported authority of Governor Andrew Johnson, that I had only been prevented by his resolute expostulations from abandoning Nashville when I moved North with my army in September last. He has since made the same assertion in a deposition. Whenever I have spoken on this subject I have denounced the statement as false, and I now repeat that denunciation. I am very willing to bear the responsibility of my own acts or intentions; and it gives me sincere pleasure at all times to acknowledge any assistance I may receive from others either in counsel or action. If I had determined to abandon Nashville it would have been upon my best judgment, and I should cheerfully have submitted to a verdict on the wisdom of my course. I assert that I never intimated to Governor Johnson an intention or wish to leave Nashville without a garrison; that there was no discussion between us pro and con on the subject, and that the determination to hold the place was my own, uninfluenced by him in any manner. I had not that confidence in his judgment or that distrust of my own which would have induced me to seek his counsel. On account of his official position I called on him first to inform him what I meant to do, and last to tell him what garrison I had concluded to leave. On both occasions, as far as my plans were concerned, I was the speaker and he the listener. My officers were far more likely to know my views than he, and they have stated that I said always that the political importance of the occupation far outweighed any purely military bearing of the question, and that I should hold the city.

This is enough to show what influences were brought to bear to prejudice this splendid officer with the people. In addition to this, it is well known that prominent officials were, for months, endeavoring to destroy the confidence not only of the Government, but of the people and soldiers in General Buell. Efforts were made to create the impression that he was a traitor, and at the time he was removed from the command of the magnificent army, which his own genius and rare military talent had created, the prejudice against him was so strong and general that many were inclined to listen to the miserable imputation. For seven months he has been subjected to the most rigid trial, by a court composed in part of his enemies, rivals, and critics; hundreds of men, who were prejudiced were called to testify against him—but he boldly met the charges, and comes forth to-day without stain or reproach. Truth has wronged justice from his enemies—he has baffled party malignity and professional hate and envy—and achieved a prouder victory than could have been won upon the battle field.

With such men as McClellan, Buell, and Franklin, in reserve, ready and able to rescue the country from ruin, the people should never despair. The time is not far distant when these matchless Generals will be called to lead our armies. It has already been delayed, to the great injury of the nation, but the time will come, and that speedily, when their priceless services will be fully recognized. When this hope of ours is realized, a load of anxiety and doubt will be lifted from the hearts and minds of the nation that will give it new life.

Milton J. Cook, Esq., was nominated, on the 30th of May, by a Convention of the Union party, as their candidate for the Senate in the 36th Senatorial District, composed of the counties of Rockcastle, Laurel, Whitley and Knox. Hon. W. C. Gillis, the late excellent and able Senator declined a re-election.

It gives us more than ordinary pleasure to make this announcement of Mr. Cook's nomination. We have known him long and well, he having been several times elected to the House of Representatives, from the counties of Rockcastle and Laurel, and we can say for him, that his representative record will compare favorably with that of any of his fellows. We know of no firmer and more decided Union man, or truer patriot in the State. At the commencement of our present national troubles he took a firm and decided stand on the side of the "Union and the Constitution," and he has maintained that stand to the present hour. He was a member of the Legislature in the memorable struggle between the Union men and Secessionists, when the Legislature was called together by Gov. Magoffin, in January 1861; and among the noble men and true patriots, who fought so well in that contest, none was more valiant and true to his colors than Milton J. Cook. We hope he may be triumphantly elected over his opponent, who we understand professes to be a Union man, but bolted the Convention, and is running as an independent candidate.

We regret exceedingly to lose the valuable services of Hon. Wm. C. Gillis, from whom, among the many noble and true men in the Mountains of Kentucky, no better or truer man and friend of his whole country can be found. We are sure we but express the general opinion of all who knew him as a Legislator, when we say that none was more vigilant and faithful in attending to the interests of his own immediate constituents, or exercised a more decided influence in the Senate than he; advocating nothing he thought wrong, and being always ready to uphold what he thought right. In losing Mr. Gillis, from the councils of the State, we rejoice to know that his place will in all probability be filled by so worthy a successor as Mr. Cook.

"The Government owes it to the honor of the nation—to christianity, to humanity, to put a stop to the deeds of infamy which are being enacted by men in its service. The Hilton Head correspondent of the New York Tribune gives some sickening accounts of the barbarous conduct of some of our soldiery under the lead of that incarnate fiend, Col. Montgomery, the noted Kansas robber and murderer. This man, holding a commission in the Federal army, has been guilty of acts which would disgrace the most barbarous nation on earth. Several days ago, according to the Tribune's correspondent, with his command, he visited Darien, Georgia, and, "in a few hours, all the movable property was transferred to his boats." Says the letter:

"The inhabitants driven out and the town sacked, the next step in Col. Montgomery's programme was to burn and destroy everything he could not carry off with him. In a few moments the principle buildings were all in flames, and a strong south-west wind prevailing at the time, the whole village was soon enshrouded in flame and smoke, and before the expedition returned, not a single tenable habitation remained."

We were not surprised at such outrages being permitted during the administration of General Hunter. But now, since General Gilmore has taken charge of that department, there is some hope that he will act better. Our opinion of his generalship is not very exalted, but, otherwise, he deserves, stands high in public estimation. We hope he will speedily vindicate the honor of the nation and of the cause in which we all feel such interest.

The jury in the case of the Commonwealth against E. Kinney, charged with murder, failing to agree, have been discharged.

Colonel Lucien Anderson, of Graves county, was nominated, on the 18th inst., by a Union Democratic Convention, held at Paducah, as a candidate for Congress to represent the First District. The selection is an excellent one, and the resolutions adopted by the convention are up to the very top-mark of loyalty and determination to prosecute the war vigorously.

John R. Thomas, Esq., was, by a convention which met in Lebanon, on the 20th instant, nominated by acclamation to represent Marion county in the next House of Representatives of the General Assembly of Kentucky. Mr. Thomas represented that county in the late Legislature of this State, and this endorsement by his fellow citizens is well deserved for his patriotic course as a friend to his country.

Col. George T. Wood is a candidate for the House of Representatives in Hart county. He is a gentleman of fine intelligence, a good and true Union man, and will no doubt receive, as he deserves, the unanimous Union vote of the county.

POLLARD'S is the place to get the Lady's Book for July. He will also have Harper's Monthly in a few days. Besides, he has very many other Literary Publications—all of which he will supply his friends and thank them for the trouble of calling.

Among the rebel prisoners taken in Indiana, was Adam A. Breckinridge, of Bourbon county.

Hiram S. Powell, Esq., is a candidate for re-election to the House of Representatives from the counties of Harlan and Perry. We understand that it was the unanimous wish of the Union men that he should again represent them, and that he will not have any opposition, either Union or Secesh. There was no more faithful representative, or firmer Union man in the last Legislature than Mr. Powell, and no one can show a more consistent record on the journals. He was always at his post, and, on all questions in which the interests of the State and Nation were involved, he invariably, as we think, voted correctly. The good people of Harlan and Perry will be wise to send him back to represent them again.

From the proceedings of the convention, published in another column, it will be seen that Hon. Harrison Taylor and Lucien S. Luttrell, Esq., have been nominated to represent Mason county in the lower branch of the next Legislature. Mr. Taylor was a member of the last Legislature and this endorsement of his course is eminently proper. Mr. Luttrell was a member of the Legislature of 1860-61, and was well qualified for the position, and discharged his duty faithfully.

The New Negro System in Louisiana—How in Works.

The very intelligent correspondent of the Cincinnati Commercial, writing from Vicksburg, June 5, says—"It will be remembered that among other things done by General Thomas during his recent visit to this department, was the leasing of a number of plantations—rebel property—along the Mississippi River, to men from the North. The Government agrees to furnish contrabands, and the lessee is to share the products of the soil with Uncle Sam. The system appears to work badly, and will ultimately end, as usual, in the United States getting the worst of the bargain. The lessees are a sorry set of fellows, and have so little confidence in the legality of their tenure to the lands, that they are continually raising a hue and cry about guerrillas hovering about them, and are continually appealing to the military authorities for protection. Acquiescence to their petitions would involve the transfer of Grant's army to Louisiana, and the fortification of all their cotton-fields. The 'lessee' policy is visionary. It looked well last winter, but looks badly now. It will cost twice as much as the net proceeds of the farms to maintain in their vicinity a sufficient force to hold the guerrillas at bay."

"The negroes furnished to the lessees by the Government are badly treated, judging from their attempts to run away and return to their original masters. They came into our lines supposing they were henceforth to be free men. Instead of this, many of them are subjected to harder taskmasters than they ran away from; the only difference in their favor being that they get a little pay now, which they never received before. Call it by what name you will, it is nothing but a system of slavery, and that of the most rigorous kind, so far as manual labor and restriction of personal liberty is concerned."

JEFF DAVIS THREATENING NORTH CAROLINA.—From Newbern, N. C., we learn that Jeff Davis threatens Governor Vance to lay that State waste if any attempt is made to take it out of the Confederacy. Great opposition is made to the liberal course of Governor Vance and the Legislature, and fault found with the Supreme Court and the Raleigh Standard and other papers for their advocacy of the rights of the poor whites in their efforts to get out of the present scrape. Jeff Davis has set aside the decision of the North Carolina Supreme Court in liberating a conscript named Irwin, who had furnished a substitute. He claims and will receive the protection of the State. It is said that General Foster could raise 75,000 troops for service in his department, had he the authority necessary to do so.

The soldiers returned from the army of the Potomac lose no opportunity to express their admiration for "Little Mac," whenever they see or hear of him. They were taken to Albany to help out the Union Leaguers, but they were a terrible annoyance. They shouted for McClellan, and could not be induced to change their tune. Whilst a regiment of them were marching down Broadway, in New York city, McClellan appeared, when a spontaneous outburst of applause commenced. They made a break for the house, and "Little Mac" had to retreat to get order. They didn't seem disposed to give it up, but rushed into the house to find their old commander. The Republicans abuse McClellan and praise the army, but they and the soldiers don't agree in opinion at all.

The Danville Tribune says—Col. Geo. H. Dobyns informs us that he is meeting with good success in the formation of his Regiment of mounted infantry for State defense. He has a number of men in camp already, and more will be there in a few days.

General Grant has removed General John A. McClernand from the command of a corps in the Army of the Mississippi. General McClernand ranked next to General Grant in that army, his Major General's commission dating from the battle of Fort Donelson. He has not been a favorite with the regular officers of the army, and was blamed, we do not know with what measure of justice, for the failure before Vicksburg on the 22d of May. We should not be surprised if the immediate cause of the removal of General McClernand was the publication of an order of congratulation to his corps relating to their exploits, in which there were observations on the affair of the 22d of May susceptible of an unflattering construction.

We clip the following from the Pittsburgh Evening Chronicle of June 23. The doctrine contained in the extract from the presentment of the grand jury is sound and good:

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT.—This court held a brief session at Williamsport last week, his Honor Judge McCandless on the bench. Among other business transacted, the Grand Jury made a presentment in which the people were urged, irrespective of party or political prejudices, to rally to the support of the Government, and lend their best efforts to the overthrow of the rebellion. We subjoin an extract: "This is not the time to stop and discuss the propriety of a law, or the wisdom of the measures that have been adopted to suppress rebellion or repel invaders. Our duty, and the duty of every citizen, is to support those to whom a majority of the people have confided the administration of the affairs of the Government in all proper, necessary, legal and constitutional means to compel submission and preserve the Union from dismemberment, leaving the correction of errors to be settled when the rebellion is suppressed and peace restored to our distracted country."

UNIONISM IN NORTH CAROLINA.—The Nashville Union says:

We conversed for a few moments the other day with a young North Carolinian, who has recently escaped from his State. He is now a Lieutenant in the Union army. He informed us that his county was nearly unanimous for the restoration of the Union. The brave "old North State" will soon be all right.

LAZY BOYS.—A lazy boy makes a lazy man, just as sure as a crooked sapling makes a crooked tree. Who ever yet saw a boy grow up in idleness, that did not make a shiftless vagabond when he became a man, unless he had a fortune left him to keep up appearances? The great mass of thieves, paupers and criminals have come to what they are by being brought up in idleness. Those who constitute the business part of the community—those who make our great and useful men—were taught to be industrious. Boys who loaf around candy shops, cigar stores, saloons, and other places where they have no business, spending all their time in idleness, are sowing their hearts with a poison which will kill off every good thought and generous impulse with which they may be endowed.

"All nature is full of eloquence, this morning," remarked Valentine, sentimental over two mince tarts and a pint of chocolate. "The very cat, vander, has a visible speech in the rhetorical flourish of her tail." "I don't see her speech," said Orion, drily. "I hear her purr Orion, though." "Worse than Punch's oration!"

COURT OF APPEALS.

FRIDAY, June 26, 1863.

CAUSES DECIDED.

Nelson et al vs Miller, Shelby; affirmed.

Rhodes vs Letcher's ex'rs, Fayette; reversed.

White vs Lou. City, Lou. Ch'y; reversed.

ORDERS.

Talbot vs Winchell, use of, &c., Bourbon; appearance of appellee entered.

Lilly vs Pettit, R. H., Fayette; heard.

Lilly vs Pettit, B. F., Fayette;

Benton vs Dupuy et al, Fleming;

Tabor's adm'r vs Lyons et al, Fleming;

Mills vs Tully, Fleming;

Daugherty vs Smith, Wilson & Co., Fleming;

Shanahan vs Marshall et al, Bourbon;

Shropshire vs Shropshire's adm'r, Bourbon;

Talbot vs Winchell, use of, &c., Bourbon;

Whitney vs Sudduth et al, Bourbon;

Randall vs Shropshire, Bourbon—were submitted on briefs.

Estill vs Bailey, Fleming; continued.

SATURDAY, June 27, 1863.

CAUSES DECIDED.

Hoke vs Penton, Lou. Ch'y; affirmed.

Gay vs Gould, Greenup; reversed.

Talbot vs Winchell, Bourbon; reversed.

Libby vs R. H. Pettit, Fayette; reversed.

Sams vs B. F. Pettit, Fayette; reversed.

ORDERS.

Boswell vs Reid & Sons, Harrison; cross appeal granted.

Thomas vs Downing, Oldham; additional transcript filed.

Walden vs Ewing et al, Harrison; motion to dismiss appeal.

Skillman et al vs Muir, Bourbon;

Broadwell et al vs Broadwell's adm'r, Harrison;

Magee vs Redman, Harrison;

Boswell vs Reid & Sons, Harrison;

January et al vs Henry, Harrison; were submitted on briefs.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

School Notice.

THE MISSES SMITH WILL RE-OPEN their Boarding and Day School, in South Frankfort, (in the school-room formerly occupied by Mr. Fall.) on the FIRST MONDAY IN SEPTEMBER, (the 7th inst.)

For particulars see Circulars, which may be had on inquiry of the Rev J. N. Norton and Col. James J. Miller.

June 22, 1863—LSL.

Let those who have doubted the virtues of BULL'S CEDRON BITTERS, if any such there be, read the following Certificate from Gentlemen well known in this community, and doubt no more.

Its general introduction into the army will save the lives of thousands of our soldiers.

LOUISVILLE, Ky., June 3d, 1863.

We the undersigned, have seen the good effects produced by the use of Dr. JOHN BULL'S CEDRON BITTERS in cases of general debility and prostration of the system, and believe its general use would prevent disease and relieve much suffering. Among our soldiers particularly would this be the case, especially those who are exposed to miasmatic influences in the Southern climate.

MAJ. PHILIP SPEED,

Collector Int. Rev. 3d Dist. Ky.

CHAS. B. COTTON,

Collector of the Port of Louisville, Ky.

COL. H. DENT,

Prov. Marshal Gen'l of Kentucky.

REV. D. P. HENDERSON,

Vice-Pres't of Sanitary Commission.

HARNEY, HUGHES & CO.,

Publishers Democrat.

GEO. P. DOERN,

Prop. Louisville Anzeiger.

HUGHES & PARKHILL,

Wholesale Dry Goods Dealers, Main St., Louisville, Ky.

DAVIS, GREEN & CO.,

Wholesale Shoe Dealers, Main Street, Louisville, Ky.

HART & MAPOTHER,

Lithographers, cor. Market & Third St., Louisville, Ky.

JULIUS WINTER,

Clothing Merchant, cor. 3d & Market St., Louisville, Ky.

CAPT. S. F. HILDRETH,

Of Steamer Major Anderson.

MAJ. L. T. THURSTON,

Paymaster U. S. Army.

C. M. METCALF,

National Hotel, Louisville, Ky.

COL. JESSE BAYLES,

4th Ky. Cavalry.

GEORGE D. PRENTICE,

Louisville Journal.

See advertisement in another column.

June 17, 1863—3m.

Agricultural College of Kentucky.

At a recent meeting of the Board of Directors of the Kentucky State Agricultural Society, the following was unanimously adopted:

Resolved, That the Board of the State Agricultural Society accept the appointment conferred on them by the last session of the Legislature of Kentucky, under which they are authorized to locate the site of the Agricultural College authorized by act of Congress; and that the Secretary of this Society be directed to advertise in the public prints of the State that sealed proposals will be received by this Board until the 15th day of September, 1863, from various counties of the State, for the location of said College in such counties. Communications to be addressed to L. J. Bradford, President Agricultural Society, Augusta, Ky.

JAMES S. WALLACE,

Sec'y Ky. State Agricultural So.

June 15, 1863—1m.

ICE! ICE!! ICE!!!

Cheap For Cash!

I HAVE A FULL SUPPLY OF THE BEST QUALITY OF ICE which I will deliver to the citizens of Frankfort at their houses every morning during the season, commencing Wednesday, May 6th, 1863, at one cent per pound. Tickets can be had at my house by those who wish to get them.

SANFORD GOINS.

May 6, 1863—4s.

Laws of Kentucky.

We have printed and for sale at the Commonwealth office, in pamphlet form, the Acts of the called session in August, 1862, and the Public Acts for the late session of the General Assembly of Kentucky, which will be sold at 60 cents for the two sessions.

Gentlemen from a distance who may wish to procure for both sessions will remit us sixty-six cents, and we will forward them postage paid—on, for a single session, thirty-three cents, and we pay postage.

Pay Your Taxes and Save Ten Per Cent.

THE Tax Book for the present year is now in the hands of John Baltzell, City Treasurer, to whom payments may be made, with a deduction of ten per cent., if made on or before the 25TH DAY OF JUNE NEXT.

By order of the Board:

JAS. W. BATCHELOR,

City Clerk.

May 25, 1863—1d.

UNITED STATES CLAIM AGENCY

AT

LEXINGTON, KENTUCKY.

H. B. WILSON, L. H. HOUSTON.

(Late Lt. Col. 4th O. V. I.)

WILSON, HOUSTON & CO.,

WILL prosecute and collect all classes of valid claims against the Government of the United States.

Special attention will be given to the collection of claims founded upon Quartermaster's vouchers, and memorandum receipts, and claims arising from the destruction of private property by the armies of the United States.

Bounty Money, Back Pay, and Pensions due to discharged soldiers, the widows or heirs of deceased soldiers, and back pay due to resigned officers of the army, will be promptly collected.

One of the firm will reside in Washington, for the special purpose of prosecuting the class of claims which will require attention at that place.

Our long experience in the army has made us familiar with the business in which we have embarked, and we solicit correspondence, believing that we can be of much service to those who will entrust the collection of claims to us.

OFFICE—Opposite the Court House, two doors from Telford & Barclay's Bank, Lexington, Ky.

WILSON, HOUSTON & CO.

REFERENCES:

His Excellency, James F. Robinson, Governor.

John W. Finnell, Adjutant General, Kentucky.

Hon. Wm. H. Wadsworth, Mayfield, Ky.

Hon. W. J. Walker, Esq., Richmond, Ky.

Hon. R. Apperson, Mt. Sterling, Ky.

Capt. A. A. Curtis, A. Q. M., Irvine, Ky.

May 8, 1863.

Vacant Lots for Sale.

I HAVE several beautiful vacant Building Lots for sale. Call on me at my residence in South Frankfort.

THOS. A. THROBALS.

July 25—writ.

DR. JOHN BULL'S

COMPOUND

CEDRON BITTERS.

The Latest and Most Important Discovery of the 19th Century.

NO MAN'S name is more intimately connected with the history of the Materia Medica of the United States, or more favorably known as a pioneer in medical discovery, than that of Dr. JOHN BULL, of Louisville, Ky. His invaluable preparation of Sarsaparilla, has long stood at the head of the various compounds of that valuable drug. His Compound Peppermint or Wild Cherry, has become a household word throughout the West and South, and his Worm Lozenges, in less than a year after their introduction attained a reputation as wide spread as the continent of North America. But the crowning glory of his life remains to be attained in his latest discovery, or rather combination, for he does not claim to have been the discoverer of CEDRON, which is the basis of the bitters now offered to the public. That honor belongs to the native inhabitants of Central America, to whom its virtues have been known for more than two hundred years. Armed with it the Indian bids defiance to the most deadly malaria, and handles, without fear, the most venomous serpents. It is a belief with them that while there is breath left in the body the Cedron is potent to cure, no matter

DOCKET
OF THE
COURT OF APPEALS;
SUMMER TERM, 1893.

Commonwealth vs. Turner.....	Madison.
Same vs. Graddy.....	Marshall.
Same vs. Roberts et al.....	Henry.
Same vs. Same.....	Ballard.
Same vs. Rowland.....	Lyon.
Brown vs. Commonwealth.....	Jefferson.
Second day, June 2d.	
Norris vs. Doniphan et al.....	Mason.
Bottom vs. Hart's adm'r.....	Boyle.
Montgomery vs. Hansford.....	Lincoln.
Pennington's ex'r vs. Tucker.....	Clark.
Colvin's heirs vs. Bruce.....	Clark.
Hill et al. vs. Jackson et al.....	Clark.
Montgomery vs. Benedict.....	Clark.
Stone vs. Harris' trustees.....	Madison.
Third day, June 3d.	
Collier et al. vs. Higgins et al.....	Pulaski.
Halsob vs. Flinn.....	Clark.
Smith vs. Smith.....	Rockcastle.
McNeill et al. vs. McNeill.....	Laurel.
Hawn vs. Johnson.....	Knox.
Fuller vs. Vermillion.....	Clark.
Trinity vs. Watkins.....	Clark.
Fourth day, June 4th.	
Rice vs. Rice.....	Harlan.
Bowman vs. Sewell.....	Breathitt.
Roark et al. vs. Back et al.....	Clark.
Doty vs. Bruce et al.....	Lewis.
Pearce's heirs vs. Perkins.....	Caldwell.
Steele's adm'r vs. Cruse's adm'r.....	Clark.
Calvert vs. Sasseon.....	Clark.
Fifth day, June 5th.	
Radford vs. Chamberlin et al.....	Christian.
Henderson & Nashville R. R. Co. vs. Rogers.....	Clark.
McClarty vs. McDaniel et al.....	Todd.
Bibb vs. Tomberlin et al.....	Hopkins.
Trice et al. vs. Russell.....	Pendleton.
Applegate vs. Applegate.....	Pendleton.
Patterson & Co. vs. Byrd.....	Christian.
Sixth day, June 6th.	
Letcher vs. Ingram.....	Henderson.
Burbank vs. Barrett et al.....	Clark.
Gregory vs. McFarland, who sues.....	Clark.
Shaffer vs. Royter.....	Hickman.
Tomlinson vs. Tomlinson.....	Hickman.
Byrnes vs. Reese.....	Fulton.
Sloan vs. Clark.....	Fulton.
Seventh day, June 7th.	
Davidson et al. vs. Howell.....	Fulton.
Stevens vs. Winston.....	Clark.
Miller vs. Owens.....	Clark.
Newton vs. Prather.....	Callaway.
Hardy vs. Harrell.....	Callaway.
Card's ex'r vs. Nuckles.....	Clark.
Thompson & Wallace vs. Jarrott.....	McCracken.
Eighth day, June 8th.	
Flournoy et al. vs. Cook et al.....	McCracken.
Bobannan vs. Grief et al.....	Clark.
Wood & Cathoon vs. Cobb.....	Clark.
Poa vs. Minter.....	Clark.
Rose vs. Wolfe.....	Clark.
Hudnall vs. Shelby.....	Livingston.
Alshook vs. Ramsey.....	Clark.
Newman, trust, & Co. vs. Johnson.....	Clark.
Ninth day, June 9th.	
Haskin's adm'r vs. Burke et al.....	Livingston.
Haye et al. vs. Hughes et al.....	Union.
Powell vs. Delaney.....	Clark.
Cobb vs. Stewart et al.....	Davies.
Lee vs. Lee.....	Davies.
Bartley et al. vs. McKimmon's adm'r.....	Clark.
Barke vs. Claybrook.....	Clark.
Tenth day, June 10th.	
McKinney vs. Daniel.....	Davies.
Bookley et al. vs. Davidson.....	Clark.
Dorsey vs. Houston.....	McLean.
Stinson's ex'r et al. vs. Grubbs' adm'r et al.....	Grayson.
Shean et al. vs. Heughegan.....	Hardin.
Same vs. Dittus et al.....	Clark.
Percell et al. vs. Mullall.....	Clark.
Eleventh day, June 11th.	
Buckles vs. Lambert.....	Hardin.
Ditto's ex'r vs. Shank.....	Clark.
Cofe vs. Winterboer.....	Clark.
Boeler et al. vs. Wright et al.....	Larue.
Watson vs. Huber & Jones.....	Clark.
Young's adm'r et al. vs. Overton et al.....	Made.
Richardson vs. Burbage et al.....	Clark.
Payne vs. Richardson.....	Clark.
Twelfth day, June 12th.	
Richardson vs. Barrett.....	Hart.
Comth, for use of Wagoner, vs. Garvin et al.....	Clark.
Foster et al. vs. Wade.....	Simpson.
Haye vs. Lucas et al.....	Warren.
Underwood vs. Hayes.....	Clark.
Forbes vs. Bradshaw.....	Edmondson.
Rice's adm'r vs. Sullivan.....	Mason.
Thirteenth day, June 13th.	
Estill vs. Bailey.....	Fleming.
Benton vs. Dupper et al.....	Clark.
Taber's adm'r vs. Lyons et al.....	Clark.
Mills vs. Tully.....	Clark.
Daughterly vs. Smith, Wilson & Co.....	Clark.
Peck vs. Barnes et al.....	Clark.
Armstrong & Throp vs. Harman et al.....	Clark.
Pally et al. vs. Alexander et al.....	Madison.
Brannan vs. Brannan's adm'r.....	Lewis.
Fairburn et al. vs. Means et al.....	Clark.
Fourteenth day, June 14th.	
Gray vs. Gould.....	Greenup.
Smith et al. vs. Logan.....	Clark.
Hughes' heirs vs. Patton.....	Clark.
Same vs. McGuire's adm'r.....	Clark.
Scott vs. Pogue et al.....	Clark.
Bryan et al. vs. Darlington et al.....	Green.
Edwards vs. Cobb.....	Green.
Blakeman vs. Smith et al.....	Clark.
Fifteenth day, June 15th.	
Powell vs. Osbourne's adm'r.....	Washington.
Hays' adm'r et al. vs. Hays.....	Clark.
Graham et al. vs. Riley.....	Clark.
Mitchell's adm'r vs. Mitchell.....	Clark.
Alford vs. Hardin.....	Clark.
Baker vs. Steinberger.....	Clark.
Passmore vs. Harris.....	Mercer.
Sixteenth day, June 16th.	
Green vs. Goodrum et al.....	Marion.
Monroe vs. Same.....	Clark.
McDowell & Co. vs. Same.....	Clark.
Thompson et al. vs. Healy.....	Clark.
Phillips vs. Clark et al.....	Clark.
Thomas vs. Coy.....	Clark.
Allen et al. vs. Brown.....	Nelson.
Trotman vs. Barnes.....	Clark.
Bradshaw vs. Bradshaw's heirs.....	Clark.
Seventeenth day, June 17th.	
Nelson et al. vs. Miller.....	Jefferson.
Pegard et al. vs. Keller.....	Clark.
Heneberger vs. Brainer.....	Clark.
Antin vs. Keller.....	Clark.
Wood vs. Wright's adm'r.....	Clark.
Jones et al. vs. McCawley et al.....	Clark.
Geoghegan vs. Jewett.....	Clark.
Hastings & Harley vs. Louisville & Nashville R. Co.....	Clark.
Eighteenth day, June 18th.	
Spiegelhalter vs. Werne et al.....	Lou. Chancery.
Lewis et al. vs. Harris et al.....	Lou. Chancery.
Huffman's ex'r vs. Thomas.....	Lou. Chancery.
Says vs. Lou. Un. Ben. Ass'n.....	Lou. Chancery.
Heidelback, Seasongood & Co. vs. Merly & Co. et al.....	Lou. Chancery.
Figg vs. Murphy.....	Lou. Chancery.
Brown vs. Story's adm'r.....	Lou. Chancery.
Nineteenth day, June 19th.	
Gordon vs. Blot et al.....	Lou. Chancery.

Same vs. Lou. City.....	Clark.
Alexander et al. vs. Stillwell's adm'r et al.....	Clark.
Same vs. Stillwell et al.....	Clark.
Obest vs. Montgomery.....	Clark.
Hostetler et al. vs. Lou. & Portland R. R. Co.....	Clark.
Randolph et al. vs. Bashaw et al.....	Clark.
Twentieth day, June 20th.	
Frank vs. Hays.....	Lou. Chancery.
White et al. vs. Lou. City.....	Clark.
Smith vs. Freeman.....	Clark.
Riley et al. vs. Shields et al.....	Clark.
Smith vs. Robinson et al.....	Clark.
Same vs. Cope & Co. et al.....	Clark.
Hoke vs. Penton.....	Clark.
Thomas vs. Downing.....	Oldham.
Joscoe et al. vs. McCracken, et al.....	Henry.
Twenty-first day, June 21st.	
Berry et al. vs. Randall.....	Henry.
Smith et al. vs. Jarvis et al.....	Clark.
White vs. Booker.....	Clark.
Neel vs. Hickman et al. by guardian.....	Clark.
Bayse vs. Mershon et al.....	Clark.
Foster et al. vs. Grigsby et al.....	Clark.
Willis et al. vs. Lewis et al.....	Clark.
Twenty-second day, June 22nd.	
Graves et al. vs. Sallie.....	Fayette.
Overton's ex'r vs. Gibson.....	Fayette.
Hart's assignee vs. Davidson's trustee.....	Fayette.
Northern Bank of Ky. et al. vs. Keiser et al.....	Fayette.
Rodes vs. Letcher's trustees.....	Fayette.
Johnson's adm'r et al. vs. Wismann's ex'r.....	Fayette.
Steele vs. Todhunter.....	Fayette.
Twenty-third day, June 23rd.	
Lilly vs. Pettitt (R. H.).....	Fayette.
Same vs. Same (B. F.).....	Fayette.
January vs. Marshall et al.....	Bourbon.
Shropshire et al. vs. Shropshire's adm'r.....	Clark.
Tugler et al. vs. McCoy et al.....	Greenup.
Tugler et al. vs. Gilbert.....	Garrard.
Twenty-fourth day, June 24th.	
Reed et al. vs. Reed's adm'r.....	Hardin.
Dorsey's adm'r vs. Harris.....	Clark.
Twenty-fifth day, June 25th.	
Sheen vs. Withers' heirs.....	Hardin.
Gray vs. Wright.....	Hickman.
Twenty-sixth day, June 26th.	
Rowan's creditors vs. Rowan's heirs et al.....	Lou. Chancery.
Donaldson vs. Barrett et al.....	Henderson.
Twenty-seventh day, June 27th.	
Hicks & Craig vs. Eglar.....	Harrison.
Walden vs. Ewing et al.....	Clark.
Hicks' ex'r vs. Letcher's adm'r.....	Clark.
Ogle vs. Clough's adm'r et al.....	Clark.
Anderson vs. Curry.....	Clark.
Stowers et al. vs. Cook.....	Pendleton.
Knight vs. Coppage.....	Clark.
Combs et al. vs. Anderson.....	Clark.
Elliot vs. Woodson.....	Clark.
Twenty-eighth day, June 28th.	
Howard et al. vs. Glass.....	Scott.
Shelton et al. vs. Flocks.....	Clark.
Griffith & Adkins vs. Wilgus et al.....	Clark.
Griffith & Barkley vs. Same.....	Clark.
Beatty vs. Sinclair.....	Clark.
Dehoney et al. vs. Hunt.....	Clark.
Same vs. Farmers' Bank of Ky.....	Clark.
Twenty-ninth day, June 29th.	
Craig vs. Risk.....	Scott.
Thompson vs. Thompson et al.....	Clark.
Woodward vs. Ford et al.....	Clark.
Offutt vs. Gano et al.....	Clark.
Malory vs. Smith.....	Clark.
Cantrill et al. vs. Smith.....	Clark.
Same vs. Pitts.....	Clark.
Thirtieth day, June 30th.	
Kendall et al. vs. Garth's ex'r.....	Scott.
Cantrill et al. vs. Smith.....	Clark.
Same vs. Pitts.....	Clark.
Same vs. Warfield.....	Clark.
Asbury vs. Withers.....	Clark.
Betts vs. Young & Co.....	Clark.
Offutt vs. Galpin & Simpson.....	Clark.
July 1st.	
Davis vs. Scott, guardian.....	Scott.
Davis et al. vs. Wilder Jr. & Co.....	Clark.
Malory vs. Smith.....	Clark.
Babbitt, Good & Co. vs. Borders, Lawrence, Belcher vs. Barrett & Powers.....	Clark.
Merrill vs. Holbrook.....	Carter.
Ratliffe vs. Friend.....	Johnson.
July 2nd.	
Lynn et al. vs. Hunt.....	Bath.
Thomas vs. Mania et al.....	Montgomery.
Fitzpatrick et al. vs. Ribelin.....	Clark.
Hamilton vs. Barnes, White & Co.....	Clark.
Sheets et al. vs. Grubbs' ex'r.....	Clark.
Snyder's ex'r vs. Snyder.....	Clark.
Hughart vs. Bourne et al.....	Clark.
July 3rd.	
Dillon et al. vs. Garnett et al.....	Boyd.
Thompson et al. vs. Gist's adm'r.....	Marshall.
Woodward vs. Trustees of Edmonton.....	Metcalfe.
Landale's ex'r et al. vs. Beall et al.....	Bullitt.
Dean et al. vs. McDowell.....	Owen.
Perry vs. McKee.....	Clark.
Little vs. Daugherty et al.....	Morgan.
July 4th.	
Sewell vs. Hitt's adm'r.....	Carroll.
Dean et al. vs. Garrett.....	Clark.
Cumbers vs. Cumbers.....	Bracken.
Askins et al. vs. Jenkins.....	Clark.
Sallee et al. vs. Stewart.....	Grant.
Blanchett et al. vs. Musselman et al.....	Clark.
Smith et al. vs. Markberry.....	Clark.
July 5th.	
Collins vs. Hays et al.....	Grant.
Lindsay et al. vs. Soles.....	Boone.
Hughes et al. vs. Doyle.....	Keeton.
Gibson vs. Light.....	Clark.
Jones vs. Hovecamp et al.....	Clark.
Buchr vs. Same.....	Clark.
Hackett's adm'r vs. Conn.....	Clark.
July 6th.	
Rodgers vs. Hodges.....	Keeton.
Finnell, Com'r. of Ky. Trust Co. Bank vs. Covington City.....	Clark.
Robinson et al. vs. Clinkenbeard.....	Clark.
Arnold vs. Moller et al.....	Clark.
Clemen's adm'r vs. Scott et al.....	Clark.
July 7th.	
Dora & Barker vs. Helm.....	Campbell.
Clark vs. Clark.....	Clark.
Berry et al. vs. Leits.....	Clark.
Dora vs. Helm.....	Clark.
July 8th.	
THE FOLLOWING CAUSES, DOCKETED FROM THE 36TH TO THE 78TH DAY HAVE BEEN SUBMITTED TO THE COURT, NOW UNDER ADJUDICATION, AND MAY BE DECIDED ANY DAY DURING THE TERM:	
July 13th.	
Williams vs. Farris et al. by guardian.....	Callaway.
Clarke vs. Brashear et al.....	Todd.
July 14th.	
Young vs. Irvine et al.....	Hardin.
Magdon vs. Holt.....	Fayette.
July 15th.	
Guitau vs. Lex & Big Sandy R. Co.....	Fayette.
Bengham vs. Same.....	Fayette.
July 16th.	
Lee vs. Forsythe et al.....	Butler.
Spalding vs. Simms et al.....	Washington.
July 17th.	
Vance et al. vs. Vance et al.....	Fayette.
Short & Co. vs. Trubee & Co.....	Lou. Chancery.
July 18th.	
Agricultural Bank of Lexington vs. Harper.....	Franklin.
Canby, by guardian vs. Platt et al.....	Boone.
July 19th.	
Matson vs. Matson.....	Boone.

Clutter's adm'r vs. Com'r. New- port Safety Fund Bank.....	Campbell.
Forty-third day, July 21st.	
Reader vs. Ludlow.....	Kenton.
Kennedy, trustee, & Co. vs. Ar- thur.....	Clark.
Forty-fourth day, July 22d.	
Young et ux. vs. Duham & Co.....	Harrison.
Berry et al. vs. Hamilton et al.....	Bath.
Forty-fifth day, July 23d.	
Winn vs. Martin (of color).....	Clarke.
Lex & Big Sandy R. R. Co. vs. Bondurant.....	Clark.
Forty-sixth day, July 24th.	
Robinson vs. Best et ux.....	Mason.
Soward et al. vs. Soward et al.....	Fleming.
Forty-seventh day, July 25th.	
Mayvay City vs. Pearce & Wallingford.....	Mason.
Stockton vs. Stockton.....	Fleming.
Forty-eighth day, July 26th.	
Forman et ux. vs. Stockton.....	Fleming.
Graham et al. vs. Story et al.....	Clark.
Forty-ninth day, July 27th.	
Story et al. vs. Graham et al.....	Fleming.
Havens et al. vs. Foudry et al.....	Clark.
Fiftieth day, July 28th.	
Dailey vs. Tipton.....	Rowan.
Maddox vs. Kavanagh.....	Franklin.
Fifty-first day, July 29th.	
Catharine et al. (of color) vs. Breckinridge's ex'r.....	Fayette.
Wickliffe et al. vs. Same.....	Fayette.
Fifty-second day, July 30th.	
Richmond, Lex & Big Sandy R. R. Co. vs. Rogers.....	Fayette.
Eaker, Bowman & Co. vs. Hunt et al.....	Graves.
Fifty-third day, August 3d.	
Rogers et al. vs. McCoy et al.....	Greenup.
Tugler et al. vs. Gilbert.....	Garrard.
Fifty-fourth day, August 4th.	
Reed et al. vs. Reed's adm'r.....	Hardin.
Dorsey's adm'r vs. Harris.....	Clark.
Fifty-fifth day, August 5th.	
Sheen vs. Withers' heirs.....	Hardin.
Gray vs. Wright.....	Hickman.
Fifty-sixth day, August 6th.	
Rowan's creditors vs. Rowan's heirs et al.....	Lou. Chancery.
Donaldson vs. Barrett et al.....	Henderson.
Fifty-seventh day, August 7th.	
Terry et al. vs. Haiswood.....	Jefferson.
Fifty-eighth day, August 8th.	
Nieholls vs. Cornwall et al.....	Jefferson.
Fifty-ninth day, August 9th.	
Sayre & Co. vs. Lamden & Hidden.....	Lou. Chancery.
Sixtieth day, August 10th.	
Hornaby vs. Swift.....	Lou. Chancery.
Sixty-first day, August 11th.	
Lou. City vs. Lou. Gas Co.....	Lou. Chancery.
Sixty-second day, August 12th.	
Shrader et al. vs. Phillips et al. by guardian.....	Lou. Chancery.
Sixty-third day, August 13th.	
Brookbridge's ex'r et al. vs. Grayson et al.....	Lou. Chancery.
Same vs. Assignees U. S. Bank, Lou. Chancery.....	Lou. Chancery.
Sixty-fourth day, August 14th.	
Francis vs. Smith.....	Lou. Chancery.
Sixty-fifth day, August 15th.	
Bardsley vs. West & Mailing et al.....	Lou. Chancery.
Sixty-sixth day, August 16th.	
Hornaby et al. vs. Landenburg, Lou. Chancery.....	Lou. Chancery.
Sixty-seventh day, August 17th.	
Taylor vs. Gray.....	Lou. Chancery.
Sixty-eighth day, August 18th.	
Oatman et ux. vs. Gray et al.....	Scott.
Sixty-ninth day, August 19th.	
Dressman's adm'r vs. Menzies et al.....	Kenton.
Seventieth day, August 20th.	
Jameson vs. Gregory's ex'r et al.....	Kenton.
Seventy-first day, August 21st.	
Arthur vs. Kennedy.....	Kenton.
Seventy-second day, August 22nd.	
Davis vs. Turner.....	Clark.
Seventy-third day, August 23rd.	
Smith, trustee, & Co. vs. Bright's ex'r et al.....	Mercer.
Seventy-fourth day, August 24th.	
Bright et al. by guardian vs. Bright's ex'r et al.....	Mercer.
Seventy-fifth day, August 25th.	
Crutcher vs. Perkins.....	Nelson.
Seventy-sixth day, August 26th.	
Shelbyville Board Internal Im- provements vs. Seares.....	Shelby.
Seventy-seventh day, August 27th.	
Wallace et al. vs. Sharp.....	Christian.
Seventy-eighth day, August 28th.	
Hughes vs. Clifton.....	Union.
Offutt vs. Moffet.....	Scott.
MacKinn vs. Ward.....	Woodford.
THE FOLLOWING CAUSES HAVE BEEN DECIDED AND ARE SUSPENDED BY PE- TITION FOR RE-HEARING, VIZ:	
Goodman vs. Peters.....	Bourbon.
Hobbs vs. Page et al.....	Lou. Chancery.
Ridge et al. vs. Hodges et al.....	Clark.
Goodman et al. vs. Bolton et al.....	Hart.
Stephens et al. vs. Benton et al.....	Fayette.
RULE ADOPTED OCTOBER 10, 1880.	
The following was ordered to be recorded as a Rule of Practice of this Court:	
It shall be the duty of the counsel for the ap- pellants, upon filing the transcript of a record in the Clerk's Office of this Court, to inform thereon or on some paper to be filed therewith, the names of all the parties appellant and appellee, as the case is desired to stand on the docket of this Court; and also a reference to the judgment sought to be reversed, designating the page of the record where it may be found.	
Attorneys would very greatly accommodate the clerk by observing the above rule, and also by stating whether they wish process issued, and if so, to what county, and against whom. Please state residence of parties, and whether solvent or insolvent.	
MANDATES AND EXECUTIONS.	
Mandates and executions can be taken out dur- ing the term, after the expiration of fifteen days of actual session of the Court, not counting Sun- days or periods of recess.	
TAX ON APPEALS.	
The tax on appeals is one dollar, and in all cases must be paid to the Clerk of the Court of Appeals before the case will be docketed.	
NOTICE.	
THERE IS COMMITTED TO THE LYON county jail, as a runaway slave, a negro man calling himself ANDY. He is about 28 or 30 years of age, 5 feet 8 inches high, dark copper color, and weighs about 135 or 140 pounds. Says he belongs to William O. McReynolds, of Clarksville, Tennessee.	
The owner can come forward, prove property, and pay charges, or he will be dealt with as the law requires.	
JOHN LONG, J. L. C.	
Eddyville, May 6, 1893-1m.	

NOTICE.

THERE IS COMMITTED TO THE MARION county jail, as a runaway slave, a negro man calling himself ANDY. Says he belongs to Samuel Tate, of Grainger county, Tennessee. He is blacksmith by trade, about 5 feet 9 inches high, copper color, about 32 years of age, and weighs 120 pounds.

The owner can come forward, prove property and pay charges, or he will be dealt with as the law requires.

W. H. WETHERTON, J. M. C.
Lebanon, April 13, 1863-lm.

NOTICE.

THERE IS COMMITTED TO THE MARION county jail, as a runaway slave, a negro man calling himself SAM. HERBER. Says he belongs to Clifton Emery, of Franklin, Tennessee. He is about 5 feet 8 inches high, black color, about 4 years of age, and weighs about 160 pounds.

The owner can come forward, prove property and pay charges, or he will be dealt with as the law requires.

W. H. WETHERTON, J. M. C.
April 13, 1863-lm.

NOTICE.

THERE IS COMMITTED TO THE MARION county jail, as a runaway slave, a negro man calling himself WILLIS JONES. Says he belongs to Charles Jones, of Memphis, Tennessee. He is a brick-layer by trade, about 5 feet 7 inches high, dark copper color, about 25 years of age, and weighs about 130 pounds.

The owner can come forward, prove property and pay charges, or he will be dealt with as the law requires.

W. H. WETHERTON, J. M. C.
April 13, 1863-lm.

NOTICE.

THERE IS COMMITTED TO THE MARION county jail, as a runaway slave, a negro man calling himself BEN ROBERTSON. Says he belongs to Wm. Robertson, of Jackson county, Alabama. He is about 5 feet 6 inches high, copper color, about 30 years of age, and weighs about 140 pounds.

The owner can come forward, prove property and pay charges, or he will be dealt with as the law requires.

W. H. WETHERTON, J. M. C.
April 13, 1863-lm.

NOTICE.

THERE IS COMMITTED TO THE MARION county jail, as a runaway slave, a negro man calling himself ANN ELIZA or ELIZABETH. She does not know which. She says she is free, and was raised in Louisville, Ky., but she has no papers, and knows nothing about the city she pretends to have been raised in. She is of a black color, about 5 feet 6 inches high, tolerably well made, and weighs about 140 pounds.

The owner can come forward, prove property, and pay charges, or she will be dealt with as the law requires.

W. H. WETHERTON, J. M. C.
April 13, 1863-lm.

NOTICE.

THERE IS COMMITTED TO THE MARION county jail, as a runaway slave, a negro man calling himself JOHN EDWARD MOORE. He is about 18 years of age, light copper color, about 5 feet 9 inches high, well made, and weighs 170 pounds. Says he is free, and came from Smith county, Virginia, but has no free papers.

The owner can come forward, prove property and pay charges, or he will be dealt with as the law requires.

W. H. WETHERTON, J. M. C.
May 4, 1863-lm.

NOTICE.

THERE IS COMMITTED TO THE MARION county jail, as a runaway slave, a negro man calling himself JOHN HENRY. He is about 17 years of age, light copper color, about 5 feet 4 inches high, well made, and weighs about 140 pounds. He says he is free, and came from Kingston, Craven county, North Carolina, but has no papers.

The owner can come forward, prove property, and pay charges, or he will be dealt with as the law requires.

W. H. WETHERTON, J. M. C.
May 4, 1863-lm.

NOTICE.

STATE OF KENTUCKY, ALEX. COOK, Clerk.
THERE WAS COMMITTED TO THE JAIL OF ALL county, as a runaway slave, on the 1st day of April, 1863, by Wyatt Williams, a negro man calling himself JOHN HENRY. He is about 17 years of age, 5 feet 6 inches high, copper color, and weighs about 170 pounds. He is of a very black color. Says he is the property of Bill Smith, of Warren county, Tennessee.

The owner of said slave is hereby notified to come forward, prove property, and pay charges, or he will be dealt with according to the last session of the Legislature on the subject of runaway slaves.

T. A. GRIFFIN, J. A. C.
April 15, 1863-lm*.

NOTICE.

THERE WAS COMMITTED TO THE JAIL OF Knox county, as a runaway slave, on the 12th day of May, 1863, a negro man calling himself JOHN SIMPSON. He is about 22 or 23 years of age, about 5 feet 5 or 6 inches high, dark complexion, and weighs about 160 pounds. Says he belongs to one John Simpson, of Hancock county, Kentucky. He was arrested in Harlan county, Kentucky.

The owner can come forward, prove property, and pay charges, or he will be dealt with as the law requires.

CALVIN BROGAN, J. K. C.
June 5, 1863-lm.

NOTICE.

THERE WAS COMMITTED TO THE JAIL OF Knox county, on the 12th day of May, 1863, as a runaway slave, a negro boy who calls himself JAMIE SIMPSON. He is about 17 years of age, dark complexion, weighs about 145 pounds, and is about 5 feet high. Says he belongs to one John Simpson, of Hancock county, Tennessee. He was arrested in Harlan county, Kentucky.

The owner of said negro is hereby notified to come forward, prove his right to him, and pay charges, or he will be sold as the law directs.

CALVIN BROGAN, J. K. C.
June 5, 1863-lm.

NOTICE.

THERE WAS COMMITTED TO THE JAIL OF Knox county, as a runaway slave, on the 18th day of May, 1863, a negro girl calling herself FRANCES ELLEN. She is about 16 years of age, 5 feet 6 inches high, copper color, dark complexion, heavy mustache, and weighs about 140 pounds. Says he is free, but has no free papers. He was arrested in Knox county, Kentucky.

The owner can come forward, prove property, and pay charges, or he will be dealt with as the law requires.

CALVIN BROGAN, J. K. C.
June 5, 1863-lm.

NOTICE.

THERE WAS COMMITTED TO THE JAIL OF Boy county, as a runaway slave, on the 22d day of January, 1863, a negro girl calling herself FRANCES ELLEN. She is about 16 years of age, 5 feet 6 inches high, copper color. Says she is the property of Mrs. Betsey Vanarsdale, of Mercer county, Kentucky.

The owner can come forward, prove property, and pay charges, or she will be dealt with as the law requires.

A. M. WILLIAMS, J. B. C.
May 22, 1863-lm.

NOTICE.

THERE WAS COMMITTED TO THE JAIL OF Boy county, as a runaway slave, on the 22d day of January, 1863, a negro man calling himself DAVID. He is about 40 years of age, copper color, about 5 feet 10 inches high, weighs about 170 pounds. Says he is free.

The owner can come forward, prove property, and pay charges, or he will be dealt with as the law requires.

A. M. WILLIAMS, J. B. C.
May 22, 1863-lm.